

CRAWFORD COUNTY DIRECTORY

COUNTY OFFICERS.
 Sheriff.....D. London.
 Clerk & Register.....W. R. Steckert.
 Treasurer.....G. M. P. Davis.
 Prosec. Attorney.....J. O. Hadley.
 Judge of Probate.....A. Taylor.
 C. C. Commissioner.....A. Taylor.
 Surveyor.....N. E. Britt.
 Coroners.....W. H. Sherman.
 (N. Revel).

SUPERVISORS.
 Grove Township.....O. J. Bell.
 South Branch.....Ira H. Richardson.
 Beaver Creek.....W. B. Patterson.
 Maple Forest.....J. C. Coventry.
 Grayling.....J. A. Barker.
 Fredericville.....C. S. Jackson.
 Center Plains.....G. W. Love.

MASONIC NOTICE.
 Regular communication of Grayling Lodge No. 356 at Masonic Hall in Grayling on Thursday evenings on or before the full moon at 8 o'clock sharp, until Sept. 20th; after Sept. 20th to March 20th, 7:30 o'clock.
 G. M. F. DAVIS, W. M.
 ADRIEL TAYLOR, Sec.

W. M. WOODWORTH,
Physician and Surgeon,
 GRAYLING, MICH.
 U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.
 Graduate of University of Mich. 1853.
 Office with A. J. Swarthout.
 Residence with A. J. Swarthout.
 Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m.

J. Maurice Finn,
 NOTARY PUBLIC AND DEPUTY
 Clerk and Register,
 of CRAWFORD COUNTY.
 A. H. SWARTHOUT.

ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR.
 NOTARY PUBLIC.
 Business in adjoining counties solicited.
 Real Estate, Insurance, & Collection Act.
 GRAYLING, MICH.

N. E. Britt,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
 OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.
 Surveying in all of its branches, including leveling, promptly attended to.
 GRAYLING, MICH.

Michigan Central Railroad.
 SAGINAW DIVISION.
 Time Table--Jan. 1, 1882.

NORTHWARD.		
STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Bay City, Leave.	9:10 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Chicago, Leave.	7:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Jackson.	7:25 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
River Junction.	7:55 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Mason.	8:07 a. m.	8:22 p. m.
Lansing.	8:20 a. m.	8:35 p. m.
North Lansing.	8:25 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Bath.	8:40 a. m.	8:55 p. m.
Lansburgh.	8:55 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Hennington.	9:10 a. m.	9:25 p. m.
D. & M. Crossing.	9:25 a. m.	9:40 p. m.
Wasson.	9:30 a. m.	9:45 p. m.
Chesaning.	10:05 a. m.	10:20 p. m.
St. Charles.	10:10 a. m.	10:25 p. m.
Wasson.	10:40 a. m.	10:55 p. m.
Wasson City.	10:55 a. m.	11:10 p. m.
North Saginaw.	11:05 a. m.	11:20 p. m.
F. & P. M. Cross.	11:10 a. m.	11:25 p. m.
Wasson.	11:20 a. m.	11:35 p. m.
West Bay City.	11:45 a. m.	12:00 p. m.
Bay City, Arrive.	11:55 a. m.	12:10 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.		
STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Bay City, Leave.	7:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
West Bay City.	7:05 a. m.	7:20 p. m.
Wasson.	7:35 a. m.	7:50 p. m.
F. & P. M. Crossing.	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
North Saginaw.	7:55 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Saginaw City.	8:10 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
Palmer.	8:30 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Chesaning.	8:45 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Oakley.	8:55 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Wasson.	9:20 a. m.	9:35 p. m.
D. & M. Crossing.	9:25 a. m.	9:40 p. m.
Hennington.	9:35 a. m.	9:50 p. m.
Lansburgh.	9:50 a. m.	10:05 p. m.
Bath.	10:05 a. m.	10:20 p. m.
North Lansing.	10:25 a. m.	10:40 p. m.
Lansing.	10:35 a. m.	10:50 p. m.
Hott.	10:50 a. m.	11:05 p. m.
River Junction.	11:20 a. m.	11:35 p. m.
Jackson.	11:35 a. m.	11:50 p. m.
Chicago, Arrive.	7:40 p. m.	7:50 p. m.

MACKINAW DIVISION.			
NORTHWARD.			
Stations.	Mail.	Exp.	Freight.
Bay City.	8 a. m.	9:45	9
W. Bay City, Y.	D 8:50	9:50	9
Wasson.	8:25	10:05	9
Terry's A.	8:40	10:23	10
State Road.	8:50	10:42	10
Wasson.	9:25	10:45	11
Standish	10:10	11:25	11
Wells.	10:50	12:15	11
W. Branch.	11:30	12:40	11
St. Helena.	12:07	1:15	11
Rockswomon.	12:45	1:35	11
Cherry.	1:07	2:02	11
GRAYLING.	A 8:35	2:25	11
GRAYLING.	D 1:55	2:25	11
Osage Lake.	2:47	3:22	11
Gaylord.	3:07	3:45	11
Y. Audubon.	3:30	4:07	11
Indian River.	4:57	5:00	11
Cheyagon.	5:15	5:45	11
Mackinaw City.	6:00	6:30	11
SOUTHWARD.			

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ONLY A BOX.

BY WILL CARLSON.

Only a box, secure and strong,
Rocks and woods, and six feet long;
Lying here in the drizzling rain,
Waiting to take the up-bound train.

Only its cover, just inside,
Cold and livid and glassy-eyed;
Little to him if the train be late,
Nothing but his to do but wait.

Only as green as a sparrow,
Ready to close when he gets there;
Tears and grasses and flowers sweet,
Ready to rush him "neath their feet.

Only a band of friends at home,
Waiting to see the traveler come;
Naught he will tell of distant lands;
He'll not even pass their hands.

He has no stories weird and bright,
He has no gifts for a child's delight;
He did not come with anything;
He had not even himself to bring.

Yet they will wait him at the door,
And he will move about in state;
They will give him, when he appears,
Love and pity, and tender tears.

Only a box, secure and strong,
Rocks and woods, and six feet long;
Angels guide that soulless freight,
Into a long and peaceful rest!

A WOMAN'S VICTORY.

When they reached the depot, Mr. Mann and his wife gazed with unexpressed disappointment at the rattle of the bridge switch at the rate of a thousand miles a minute. The first impulse was to run after it, but, as the train was out of sight and whistling for Sagetown before they could act on the impulse, they remained in the carriage and discomsolately turned the horses' heads homeward.

"It all comes of having to wait on a woman to get ready," Mr. Mann broke in very grimly.

"I was ready before you was," replied his wife.

"Great heavens!" cried Mr. Mann, in irrepressible impatience, jerking the horses' jaws out of place, "just listen to that; and I set out in the buggy yelling for you to come along until the whole neighborhood heard me!"

"Yes," said Mrs. Mann, with provoking placidity which no one but a woman can assume; "and every time I started down the steps you sent me back for something you had forgotten."

Mr. Mann groaned. "This is too much to bear, when everybody knows that if I was going to Europe I would just rush into the house, put on a clean shirt, grab up my grip-sack, and fly, while you would wait at least six months for preliminary preparations, and dawdle around the whole day of starting until every train left town."

Well, the upshot of the matter was that the Manns put off their visit to Sagetown until the next week, and agreed that each one should get ready and go down to the train and go, and the one who failed to be ready should be left. The day of the match came around in due time. The train was to start at 10:30, and Mr. Mann, after attending to his business, went home at 9:45.

"Now then," he shouted, "only three-quarters of an hour until train time. Fly around; a fair field and no favors, you know."

And away they flew. Mr. Mann bulged into his room, and rushed into that one, and dived into one closet after another with inconceivable rapidity, checking under his breath all the time, to think how cheap Mrs. Mann would feel when he started off alone. He stopped on his way up stairs to pull off his heavy boots to save time. For the same reason he pulled off his coat as he ran through the dining-room and hung it on the corner of the silver closet. Then he jerked off his vest as he ran through the hall and tossed it on a hook on the hat-rack, and by the time he reached his room he was ready to plunge into his clean clothes. He pulled out a bureau drawer and began to paw at the things like a Scotch terrier after a rat.

"Eleanor," he shrieked, "where are my slippers?"

"In your bureau-draw," she calmly replied.

"Well, by thunder, they ain't!" said Mr. Mann, a little annoyed. "I've emptied every last thing in it that ever was before."

Mrs. Mann stepped back a few paces, held her head to one side, and, after satisfying herself that the crimp would do and stay where she put it, quietly replied:

"These things scattered around on the floor are all mine. Probably you haven't been looking in your own drawer."

"I don't see," testily replied the husband, "why you couldn't have put my things out for me when you had nothing else to do all morning."

"Because," she said, settling herself into an additional attitude of refinement, with awful deliberation, "nobody put mine out for me. A fair field and no favors, my dear."

Mr. Mann plunged into his shirt like a mad bull at a red flag.

"Foul!" he shouted, in malicious triumph, "no button on the neck."

"Because," she said sweetly, after a deliberate stare at the fidgeting, impatient man, during which she buttoned her dress and put eleven pins where they would do the most good, "because you have got the shirt on wrong side out."

When Mr. Mann slid out of that shirt he began to sweat. He dropped the shirt three times before he got it on,

and while it was over his head he heard the clock strike ten. When his head came through he saw his wife coaxing the ends and bows of her necktie.

"Where are my shirt studs?" he cried.

His wife went out into another room and presently came back with her hat and gloves, and saw him emptying all the boxes he could find in and about the bureau. Then she said:

"In the shirt you took off."

The lady put on her gloves while he hunted up and down for his cuff buttons.

"Eleanor," he snarled at last, "I believe you must know where those cuff buttons are."

"I haven't seen them," said the lady, settling her hat. "Didn't you lay them on the window-sill in the sitting-room last night?"

Her husband remembered, and he went down stairs on the run. He stepped on one of his boots and was immediately landed in the hall at the foot of the stairs with neatness and dispatch, attended in the transmission with more bumps than he could count with a Webb's adder, and landing with a bang like the Hell Gate explosion.

"Are you nearly ready, Algonquin?" asked the wife of his family, sweetly, leaning over the banister.

The unhappy man groaned.

"Can't you throw down that other boot?" he asked.

His wife pityingly kicked it at him.

"My valise?" he inquired, as he tugged away at the boot.

"Up in your dressing-room," she answered.

"Packed?"

"I do not know—unless you packed it yourself—probably not," she replied, with her hand on the door-knob. "I had barely time to pack my own."

"She was passing out of the gate when the door opened and she shouted: 'Where in the name of goodness did you put my vest? It has all my money in it.'"

"You threw it on the hat-rack," she called back. "Good-by, dear."

Before she got to the corner of the street she was hailed again.

"Eleanor! Eleanor! Eleanor Mann! Did you wear off my coat?"

She paused and turned, after signaling the street-car man, to say:

"You threw it on the silver closet."

And the street-car jingled her graceful figure, and she was seen no more.

But the neighbors say that they heard Mr. Mann charging up and down the house, rushing out to the front door every now and then and shrieking at the deserted street after the unconscious Mrs. Mann to know where his hat was, and where she put his valise key, and if she had any clean socks and undershirts and that there wasn't a clean collar in the house. And when he went at last, he left the kitchen door open, beside door, all the downstairs windows and front gate open. And the longers around the depot, recently were somewhat amused just as the train was pulling out of sight, down in the yards, to see a flustered, perspiring man, with his hat on sideways, his vest buttoned two buttons too high, his ends unbuttoned and necktie flying, and grip-sack flapping open and shut like a demented shutter on a March night, and a door key in his hand, dash wildly across the platform, and halt in the middle of the track, glaring in dejected, impatient, wrathful mortification at the departing train, and shaking his fist at a pretty woman, who was throwing kisses at him from the rear platform of the last car.

JONES' SCHEME.

"Jephtha," said Mrs. Jones, "if you will get the baby to sleep I will pick over the currants for the jelly and have them all ready for the morning."

"Can't do it," said Mr. Jones, who was at his desk up stairs; "I have a scheme to map out to-night, but taking care of the baby isn't part of it."

"Oh, he won't trouble you," let him run around a little and he'll be sleepy enough to go to bed. What is your scheme? a new railroad to the moon?" asked Mrs. J., triflingly.

"No," answered Jones, with his pen in his mouth, "but it's a railroad that I predict will yet run right through our garden, making the property worth—let me see—the right of way will be through the currant-bush row, and take in the arbor and the fountain—of course I must sell the whole property at my own price and then we'll build a mansion. See, Maria?"

"Yes, I see," replied Mrs. Jones; but just now the currants are spoiling; take good care of the baby," and she at once vanished down stairs.

She hadn't been there long before she heard a peculiar thump, thump, bump, bump, on the stairs, followed by a terrific scream, and running in found the baby sprawling on his back in the front hall, beating the air with his hands and feet, while his infantile mouth emitted shriek after shriek; his mother picked him up, satisfied herself that no bones were broken, and then turned on the delinquent Jones.

"How could you?" she gasped severely, with a look of keen reproach.

"I couldn't," answered Jones meekly, "I didn't try to; he did it all himself without any reference to me!"

"Oh," sneered Mrs. J. sarcastically, "he isn't half as much importance as an old railroad on paper, bless his dear, little, broken head! He's nothing but the baby and not of enough consequence to have part in papa's great schemes, poor little totty totty!"

"Yes, he is," answered Jones, briskly, "he constitutes at present the entire rolling stock."—*Detroit Post.*

THE NEW ENGLAND PRIMER.

Excerpts from a Remarkable Book Compiled by John Eliot.

The Congregationalist prints an interesting article upon some of the earliest primers in use in New England. A single copy of an Indian primer, compiled by John Eliot, and printed in Cambridge in 1669, has been preserved.

Mr. I. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., it appears, is of opinion that its contents are substantially the same as those of the earliest New England primer in English before they were "enlarged" and "improved," or "adorned with cuts."

This is nearly twenty years older than the first New England primer which can be traced, and sixty-eight years older than the earliest now known to survive in a complete form. The 'New England primer' of 1737, the Congregationalist says, "has on the inside of the first leaf, before the title, a wood cut of King George the Second, and on the reverse a ghastly image labeled 'The Pope, or Man of Sin.' It has 'The Great Capital Letters,' the 'Small Letters,' the 'Basic Syllables for Children,' and so on to those caterpillari ones of six syllables each. Then came the 'Wood cuts with their rhymes,' beginning 'In Adam's fall we sinned all—but stopping short of the late Dr. Taylor's suggestion of the enunciation of the next stage of the same truth:

In Adam's murder
We sinned too.
These are succeeded by "The Dutiful Child's Promises," by "An Alphabet of Lessons for Youth," the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Commandments; six verses, "one of which every child should learn by heart," among which is "Now I lay me," etc., and another:

Have communion with few,
Be intimate with ONE;
Deal justly by all,
Speak evil of none.

Then came prayers at lying down and for the morning, the names and orders of the books of the Old and New Testament, with "Verses for Little Children," beginning:

Lord! if Thou lengthen out my days, etc., and the hymn:

Though I am young, a little one,
Followed, over-leaf, by the famous and never to be forgotten picture cut of "Mr. John Rogers, Minister of the Gospel in London, the first martyr in Queen Mary's Reign"—his wife "with nine small Children and one at her Breast, following him to the Stake." Then follow the verses said to have been made by Mr. Rogers as an "Exhortation" (in later editions, "Advice") to his children; but which Mr. Trumbull shows were, in fact, composed by Robert Smith, a contemporary of Rogers, and later a martyr also. The "Shorter Catechism," completes the book. The next edition known to exist is called the "New England Primer, Improved," printed at Boston in 1708, and very considerably altered from its predecessor. Dr. Trumbull points out that the "Great Revival" had intervened between these two editions, and he traces to the influence of this fact the obvious change which now comes over the spirit of the primer, which is no longer primarily anti-papal, but evangelical. The Pope as a bugbear is gone, and "all that savored of worldliness, frivolity and vain imaginings" was ousted by a substitute of a distinctively religious tone. Notice some such changes of this character as the following:

ORIGINAL. "IMPROVED."
The cat doth play. Christ crucified.
And after slay. For sinners dyed.
A dog will bite. The dale around.
A dog will bite. The dale around.
A dog will bite. The dale around.

Nightingales sing. Noah did view
In time of Spring. 'Tid old world & new.

Time cuts down all. Young Timothy
Both great and small. Learn first to fly.

Dr. Trumbull also points out how the liberty thus taken by this editor emboldened those who published later editions to make still further innovations. Witness the following changes in regard to the letter K:

1707. Our King the good.
No man of blood.
1708. Proud Keturah's troop
Was swallowed up.
1709. The British King
Lost States thirteen.

1812. The youth's delight
To fly their kite.
This "improved" primer was issued in succeeding editions in 1770, 1776 and 1777.

POET VS. ACTOR.

"Ah," said Emerson, giving a tender touch of his whip to the juddering horse-air animal which, during the three minutes I consumed in enlorging Booth, showed a natural disposition to go to sleep—"I see you are one of the happy mortals who are capable of being carried away by an actor of Shakespeare. Now, whenever I visit the theater to witness the performance of one of his dramas I am carried away by the poet."

I went last Tuesday to see Macready in "Hamlet." I got along very well until he came to the passage:

Thou, dead core, again in complete steel,
Revisit'st that the gibbous moon's moon;
and then actor, theater, all vanished in view of that solving and dissolving imagination, which could reduce this big globe and all it inherits into mere "glimpses of the moon." The play went on, but absorbed in this one thought of the mighty master, I paid no heed to it.—*Harper's Magazine.*

WHAT THEY LOVE.

Men love things—as facts, possessions and entablures; and women, persons. And while a man regards only abstract scientific facts, a woman looks only at the person in whom they are embodied. Even in childhood the little girl loves an imitation of humanity, her doll, and works for it. The boy gets a hobby-horse, or tools, and works with them. But the noblest quality wherewith in-

ture has endowed woman for the good of the world is love—that love which seeks no sympathy and return. The child is the object of love, and kisses, and watching, and answers them only by complaint and anger; and the feeble creature that requires the most, repays the least. But mother goes on; her love only grows the stronger the greater the need and unthankfulness of its object, and while the father prefers the strongest of his children, the mother feels more love for the weak and querulous.

SUDDENLY TURNING GRAY.

Staff Surgeon Parry, while serving in India during the mutiny, saw a strange sight. Among the prisoners taken in a skirmish at Chanda, was a sepoy of the Bengal army. He was brought before the authorities and put to the question. Fully alive to his position, the Bengalee stood almost stupefied with fear, trembling greatly, with horror and despair plainly depicted on his countenance. While the examination was proceeding, the by-standers were startled by the apparent in-chance of the prisoner exclaiming, "He is turning gray!" All eyes were turned on the unfortunate man, watching with wondering interest the change coming upon his splendid, glossy, jet-black locks. In half an hour they were of a uniform grayish hue.

Some years ago, a young lady, who was anxiously awaiting the coming of her husband elect, received a letter conveying the sad tidings of his shipwreck and death. She instantly fell to the ground insensible, and so remained for five hours. On the following morning, her sister saw that her hair, which had been previously of a rich brown color, had become as white as a cambric handkerchief, her eyebrows and eyelashes retaining their natural color. After a while the whitened hair fell off, and was succeeded by a new growth of gray. This case, coming under the observation of Dr. Erasmus Wilson, shattered his unbelief in the possibility of the sudden conversion of the hair from a dark color to a snow-white. No man knows more about the hair than Dr. Wilson; but he is at a loss to explain the phenomenon quite to his own satisfaction. "It," says he, "is established that the hair is susceptible of permeation by fluids derived from the blood—a transmission of fluids from the blood-vessels of the skin into the substance of the hair really occurs, the quantity and nature being modified by the peculiarity of constitution or state of health of the individual—it follows that such fluids being altered in their chemical qualities, may possess the power of impressing new conditions on the structure into which they enter. Thus, if they contain an excess of salts of lime, they may deposit salts of lime in the tissue of the hair, and so produce a change in its appearance from dark to gray." Then he tells us: "The phenomenon may be the result of electrical action; it may be the consequence of a chemical alteration wrought in the very blood itself, or it may be a conversion for which the tissue of the hair is chiefly responsible." So many "may-bes" from such an authority prove that the mystery of the sudden whitening of the hair is yet unsolved. It is likely to remain unsolved, since the doctor—more modest than many of his brethren—owns that "the mysteries of vital chemistry are unknown to man."—*From St. Stephen's Whiteness of the Hair, in Popular Science Monthly.*

THE SUPERFLUOUS VEST.

The vest is a useless article of apparel worn by man. It is an encumbrance handed down from past generations and perpetuated only through pure stupidity. In old times it was termed a "waistcoat." It was then a veritable coat, intended for the protection of the body. The regular coat over it protected only the back and arms, being cut entirely away from the breast. The vest of to-day is a rudimentary garment. It is simply a vestige of a former fashion. In summer it would be gladly dispensed with did people dare to do so. It adds another thickness for the retention of animal heat. In winter an additional thickness of coat would serve the purpose of a vest. The vest, as it is, is simply a needless coat without arms. It is principally useful to tailors, enabling them to charge for an additional needless piece of cloth. Vests always survive other garments. A man will wear out three coats and four pairs of trousers to one vest. Such is the force of custom that no man would dare to buy a suit of clothes without the vest, though cut and worn in such a manner that the vest is invisible perpetually. As for vest pockets they are a nuisance. They become sinkholes for old matches and notes thrust in a hurry, which one's wife finds because she knows where to look for them. When robbers rob a man, they show their contempt for the vest by not taking it. They will deprive a man of his trousers and coat. They leave the vest. Of what use is a man clad only in a vest? The vest is only a cause, and almost an excuse for poor-fitting garments. Any man looks better in a buttoned-up coat, a la mil-laire. But the vest perpetuates the frock, double-breasted coat (though why called double-breasted none can clearly tell); and the fit of such coat never lasts over two months, since it depends almost entirely on the tailor's stiffening and smoothing iron. These are stern facts. A bas, the vest. Let us form a society for the abolition of the vest. The vest is useless even in charity. Who would give a beggar a vest? It would be mockery.—*New York Graphic.*

The flatterer has not an opinion good enough either of himself or others.—*De La Bunge.*

POLITICAL.

Gatherings of the Party Clans.

Nominations, Platforms, Etc.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of California held their State Convention at Sacramento Aug. 31-32. M. M. Escoe was nominated for Governor, A. B. Conklin for Lieutenant Governor, and John Hunt and S. C. Denton for Justices of the Supreme Court. The platform reaffirms the platform of the Chicago Convention of 1880, refers to the financial record of the party; demands that the present, or smaller Sunday law be enforced, providing for the suspension of all unnecessary labor on Sunday without seeking to dictate otherwise how the day shall be spent, simply claiming it as a day of rest and recreation; that railroads for public use and should be under public control; that discrimination against persons and places should be prohibited, and charges of corruption and fraud in the management of the roads, with a reasonable rate of interest on the actual value of the roads, which shall bear the same proportion to the assessed value as other property does.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

A State Convention of the Greenbackers of Texas was held at Corsicana Aug. 31. Resolutions were adopted affirming the platform of the Greenbackers' Convention held at Fort Worth, June 29, urging the Greenback party to support in the coming election the independent candidates who favor the principles enunciated in said platform. G. Wash Gines was endorsed for Governor. A resolution complimentary to Gen. J. B. Weaver and other prominent Greenbackers, and requesting them to visit the State, was passed.

NEVADA DEMOCRATS.

The Republican State Convention of Nevada was held at Reno, the capital of Nevada, Sept. 1. Esch Schreder was nominated for Governor, C. E. Langford for Lieutenant Governor, J. M. Dornier for Secretary of State, J. F. Hall for Comptroller, W. H. Davidson for Attorney General, O. W. G. Young for Superintendent of Schools and C. C. Paving for Congressman-at-large.

The platform adopted refers to the history of the party, indorses Arthur, calls for the enforcement of the anti-Chinese laws, and urges the party to support the system of telegraph service, for silver coinage to be placed on the same basis as gold, for laws to secure the purification of the money box, to reduce State expenses, and for codification of the mining laws. The railroad plank demands that Congress shall legislate so as to secure the right of the people to obtain their freedom, equality in respect to transportation charges with communities specially favored by the Government, and that the National Republican party of Nevada to such a course of legislation as will extend to railroad and other corporations doing business in the State the same rights and privileges as are accorded to individuals, no more, no less. A clause was introduced calling for a Constitutional Convention to reduce the power of the State and to prevent discrimination by railroads.

SOUTH CAROLINA GREENBACKERS.

The Greenbackers of South Carolina held their State Convention at Columbia on the 6th inst. D. Hendrick McLane was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and R. D. White, of Columbia, for Lieutenant Governor. While the declaration of the convention refused to accept his declaration. After a speech from Judge Mackey, who pledged his support to the party, the convention nominated for Governor, J. B. Simeon, for Lieutenant Governor, C. B. Simeon, for Treasurer, W. H. Stanton, and Judge and Attorney General, J. B. Simeon, for Secretary of Education, the Rev. J. D. Durham.

J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, was nominated for Congress for the First District; J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, for the Second; J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, for the Third; J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, for the Fourth; J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, for the Fifth; and J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, for the Sixth.

The platform of the party for the year 1890, calls for a reduction in salaries of the State officers of one-third; for the abolition of the office of the State Auditor; for the abolition of the office of the State Treasurer; for the abolition of the office of the State Comptroller; for the abolition of the office of the State Secretary; for the abolition of the office of the State Attorney General; for the abolition of the office of the State Superintendent of Schools; for the abolition of the office of the State Registrar of Deeds; for the abolition of the office of the State Surveyor General; for the abolition of the office of the State Engineer; for the abolition of the office of the State Geologist; for the abolition of the office of the State Historian; for the abolition of the office of the State Librarian; for the abolition of the office of the State Printer; for the abolition of the office of the State Architect; for the abolition of the office of the State Engineer; for the abolition of the office of the State Geologist; 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THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, September 11, 1882.

LOCAL ITEMS.

School books at the P. O.
Rents are way up and fifty houses wanted right away quick.

Mr. Mead's new store building is up and rapidly being enclosed.

A few more of those splendid apples at J. C. Silsbee's.

Mr. F. Lamport has his house newly sided and trimmed with cornice, etc.

The Legal Tender has no equal as a cook stove. For sale at Finn's.

Mrs. F. A. Thayer and daughter, of Toledo, Ohio, are guests of Mrs. O. Palmer.

The new fence in front of H. L. Lamport's is a fine addition to his premises.

Some splendid sweet corn for 12c per dozen ears at J. C. Silsbee's.

T. W. Mitchell was called to Ontario last week on account of the illness of a sister.

Ladies' aid society social at the residence of Mrs. Forbes on Friday afternoon. All are invited.

Mr. Beach, of Saginaw, writes from Grant county, Col., that they had 8 inches of snow there on the 1st inst.

Mrs. Squares, of Saginaw, is the guest of her new grand-daughter at the residence of A. H. Swarthout, Esq.

The portico across both fronts of the new hotel is a fine improvement, adding greatly to the appearance of the building.

A six-pound pickerel was speared in the river a few days since which had just swallowed a sucker which weighed over a pound.

Some more of that good sweet butter at J. C. Silsbee's.

Three new houses on Hadley's addition have been erected since our last report. We have not learned the names of the owners.

Mr. A. Irons, of Tuscola, was the guest of J. C. Silsbee the first part of the week. He is looking over this part of the State for a business location.

Attention is called to the business card of Malm J. Connine. He has pitched his tent in our midst, and thus makes his professional bow to the public.

We are happy again. Mr. H. T. Shaffer, of Center Plains, having left at the office a sample of Early Rose potatoes, one of which would make a meal for a small family.

We have a sample of Clawson wheat grown by Mr. Metcalf, of Center Plains, which will grade extra in quality. His crop will average about 18 bushels to the acre.

Fine note paper only 10c per quire at the P. O.

While in Gaylord at the soldiers reunion last week we noticed one advantage which that village has over us—plenty of vacant houses and rooms. But then we are building as rapidly as possible and may catch up with the demand in time.

A boy lost for two hours in the immense crowd at J. C. Silsbee's on convention day.

How will it sound for the report to go abroad that our city is so crowded that room could not be had to accommodate the principal of the school and his wife, notwithstanding the large amount of building which has been and is being done?

Mr. Peter Aebli has gone to Cincinnati to take a case in a printing office for a few months, the place which he occupied last winter. After this season he hopes to be able to remain on his homestead and give his entire time to agricultural pursuits.

A. Lovesy and O. Macelhoe were fishing on the river last Saturday night and among their catch was a pickerel which weighed 11 pounds, and three which weighed over six pounds each. Fine sport, which we enjoy, as we were presented with one of the six-pounders.

Green corn, potatoes, onions, cranberries, pumpkin, fish, in fact almost everything kept in a grocery store, cheap, at J. C. Silsbee's.

Our fall term of school under the supervision of Mr. J. W. French, was short and sweet. One day, and he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The fact that he could not find a house or vacant room in the city in which to live, or satisfactory boarding place, is the cause assigned.

An exchange says: "If you can think of anything that can be done to beautify and build up your own town, go and do it; help your merchants to sell more so they can sell cheaper; always get your work done in your own town, if possible. Subscribe and pay for the home paper; don't steal or borrow the reading of it. In short, if you want your neighbor's patronage, give them your custom. This is a world of compensations, and you can't run it by selfishness."

A full stock of coffins of all sizes constantly on hand at Traver's furniture store.

There is a natural curiosity on the place of J. K. Bates in this city. An apple tree bearing ripe fruit and flowers to-day. We wonder if the flow will hold off long enough for the flowers to mature?

We are informed that Chas. M. Fay, so long in the employ of J. M. Finn, has received the nomination for the office of county clerk in Oakland county, on the fusion ticket. Charley would make a good officer, and his personal popularity may elect him, even though he be, as we think, allied to the wrong party.

If you want drugs, medicines, chemicals and liquors for medical use, buy them at the Drug Store.

The first crop of grain ever threshed in Crawford county with a machine was on the farm of F. L. Barker, of Frederic, on Thursday, Sept. 7. It was a crop of oats and averaged 27 bushels per acre. The machine is owned by James Hamilton, of Maple Forest, and its introduction is hailed with gladness by the farmers.

Any man who wants to be proved a liar wants to visit the plains farm of Thos. Lound, Grove township, and say the plains are barren and will not prove productive. He has almost every variety of vegetables in profusion and perfection. A sample of spring wheat from his farm is now at this office.

At Dr. Traver's drug store will be found the only and most complete stock of small musical goods north of Bay City.

Those connected with the AVALANCHE office seen destined to be always happy. Last Tuesday we found our foreman wearing a grin which extended from ear to ear. We asked the cause, and were informed that a high official of the township of Grove had presented him a big basket containing cabbage, beets, potatoes, turnips and cucumbers; and that the p. m. express of the same day brought him a half bushel of luscious mouth-watering peaches, shipped by his sisters who reside in Hillsdale.

The Royal St. John is the only sewing machine that does equally good work running either backwards or forwards. Call at Dr. Traver's drug store and see them before buying elsewhere.

Get your envelopes printed at the AVALANCHE office. A large stock of fine envelopes cheap.

Sewing machine needles and attachments at the P. O.

FOR SALE.

House and one acre of land in southeastern part of this village. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Inquire of Ely Fay, or at this office.

LOST.

In this village, Thursday, Sept. 7, a highway order, No. 38, dated Aug. 28, amount \$12, drawn on the township treasurer of Maple Forest in favor of the subscriber. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or cashing the above described order.

GEO. A. WAGNER.

GRAYLING, Sept. 11, 1882.

GRAYLING DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A democratic caucus will be held at the court house on Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A democratic county convention will be held at the court house in Grayling on Thursday, Sept. 28th, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating county officers and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the convention. Every township will be entitled to one delegate for every 20 votes or fraction thereof.

By order of county committee.
J. O. HADLEY, Chairman.
JACOB STECKERT, Sec.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

At the adjourned school meeting last Monday evening it was decided to build a new school house, either on the north half of the court house block, or the north half of block 12. Messrs. Hanson, Jones and Palmer were appointed a committee to negotiate for the same. The subject of bonding the district for the sum of \$3,000 was carried, the same to be paid as follows: \$250 Sept. 15th, 1884; \$250 Sept. 15, 1885; and \$500 each year thereafter till paid.

Messrs. Traver, Hanson, Lound, Swarthout and Hadley were appointed as a building committee, with full power.

The building is to cost not to exceed \$3,200, and to be completed by July 1, 1885.

With such a committee, and the demand that now exists for the school house, we have no doubt as to the consummation of the plan.

Headquarters for school books and stationery at the P. O.

If you want the best coal stove in the world, buy a Crown Jewel of Finn.

Two new houses are in process of erection on Goodale's addition, south side.

A few suits of those old patterns left at Finn's. Now is the time to buy a durable suit cheap.

County surveyor Britt is making a large survey of land on the lower Main street, in Kalkaska county.

Who is going to the State Fair at Jackson next week? It is promised to be one of the finest exhibitions ever held in the State.

We have heard nothing but commendation of the ticket nominated last Tuesday. The names are those of strong, true men, and we predict their certain election in November.

On Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in the back room of Mrs. T. W. Mitchell's millinery store, which was fairly ablaze. A few moments later and all would have been lost.

Though candidates were plenty, and their friends thoroughly in earnest, at the county convention, the best of feeling prevailed and there are no sore heads in the Republican camp.

There came near being an extensive conflagration at the mill of Salling, Hanson & Co. on Tuesday. The roof caught fire around the smoke-stack, and the prompt action of the mill hands alone saved the property from destruction.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The convention was called to order by O. Palmer, chairman of Republican county committee.

Hon. D. S. Waldron was elected chairman, and Rev. Wm. Putnam secretary.

S. Hutt, Dr. S. Revell and W. A. Masters were appointed committee on credentials, who reported all townships fully represented excepting Ball.

O. Palmer and W. C. Johnson were appointed tellers.

A motion to proceed to an informal ballot for sheriff and that we vote by townships, prevailed.

The result of the informal ballot was as follows:

Wilson Haynes	2
John Hunt	5
N. H. Evans	8
J. M. Jones	10

A motion for a formal ballot prevailed which resulted:

W. Haynes	2
J. Hunt	4
J. M. Jones	9
N. H. Evans	10

Mr. Haynes withdrew his name from the canvass and asked his friends to support Mr. Evans.

The second formal ballot resulted:

Hunt 5, Jones 8, Evans 12.

Third formal ballot:

Hunt 6, Jones 8, Evans 12.

Fourth formal ballot:

Hunt 5, Jones 8, Evans 12.

Fifth formal ballot:

Hunt 3, Jones 6, Evans 15.

Mr. N. H. Evans was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

An informal ballot for treasurer was ordered.

The name of Lewis Jensen, of Grayling, was presented by O. Palmer, that of Alexander Odell, of Beaver Creek, by W. Haynes, and Wm. Woodburn, of Center Plains, by H. T. Shaffer.

The result of the ballot was as follows:

A. Odell 4, W. Woodburn 6, L. Jensen 15.
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On motion, the ballot was declared formal and Lewis Jensen declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

An informal ballot for county clerk was ordered.

The name of O. J. Bell, of Grove, was presented by Thos. Lound.

The result of the ballot was given: O. J. Bell 24, A. H. Allen 1.

On motion, Mr. O. J. Bell was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

An informal ballot for register was ordered.

The name of Rev. Wm. Putnam was presented by F. L. Barker, of Frederic, and that of O. J. Bell by W. Haynes of Beaver Creek.

The ballot was announced: O. J. Bell 11, Wm. Putnam 14.

Mr. Putnam was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

A. H. Swarthout was nominated for prosecuting attorney by acclamation.

Picture, per bbl., \$6.25; 6 50.
Meal, per cwt., \$2.50.
Corn, per bushel, \$1.10.
Oats, per bu., 50c 50c.
Feed, per ton, \$37.00; \$38.00.
Hay, per ton, \$12.00; \$13.00.
Mess Pork, per bbl., \$24.50.
Butter, 23c 27c.
Eggs, 22c.
Potatoes, \$0.65.

MAIN J. CONNINE,
Attorney at Law,
GRAYLING, MICH.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
In a session of the Probate Court for the county of Crawford, holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Tuesday the 22d day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
Present, Adolbert Taylor, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of John Costello, deceased.
The undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the petition filed in said court, and that the same is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
The court is ordered, that the petition be granted, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petition be read at said session of court, and that the court determine whether or not the same should be granted, and that the court determine whether or not the same should be granted, and that the court determine whether or not the same should be granted.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at REED CITY, Mich., August 10th, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claim, and final entry thereon, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford county, Michigan, at the county seat, on Monday the 22d day of September, 1882, viz: Silas G. Bush, homestead entry No. 742 and 747 additional for the e. h. of a c. of a section 34, town 28 n. range 3 w. and 24, town 25 n. range 4 w. and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: William H. Sherman, homestead entry No. 8398, for the w. h. of a c. of a section 34, town 28 n. range 3 w. and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: George F. Owen, of Fredericville p. o.; Alfred Wallace, of Fredericville p. o.; M. S. Hill, of Fredericville p. o.; F. M. Hoyt, of Fredericville p. o.; Benjamin F. 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